FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOBROSIELSKI PRESENTS POLAND'S STANCE AT CSCE

LD291346 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul (PAP)--The successive stage of the Madrid CSCE meeting concluded with a many-hour-long plenary session, at which more than 20 delegates took the floor. The recess will last till 27 October. Head of the Polish delegation, Foreign Vice-Minister Marian Dobrosielski, presented Poland's stance and stressed the need to adhere to the road of cooperation, curbing the arms race and maintaining detente. Poland will continue its international activity aimed at attaining those goals by way of dialogue and negotiations. We still consider the Madrid meeting important, Dobrosielski said. We realize that the debates are not proceeding in a political vacuum, but we are confident that one must not confine oneself to the role of a passive onlocker.

We are leaving Madrid with mixed feelings, head of the Polish delegation said. On the one hand, there is disappointment that in the course of such long debates and negotiations we have not managed to agree on a positive, balanced and matter-of-fact final document of the meeting. On the other, there is satisfaction that marked progress has been achieved in all the spheres encompassed in the Helsinki Final Act. Dobrosielski expressed the hope that after the recess it will be possible to close the meeting with working out a mandate for the future conference on confidence building means and disarmament in Europe.

BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

AU291430 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul (BTA)--The third consecutive round of the Madrid talks ended here last night. Ambassador Stefan Staykov, deputy leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that the Bulgarian delegation is regarding the recess as a working suspension the comprehensive utilization of which would allow the implementation of the general decision for successful ending of the talks by the middle of December this year. For this reason as was recently stated, the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not share the pessimism and scepticism of some Western speakers. Dwelling on the unsettled question related to the zone of applying the measures of confidence, Mr Staykov repeated his recent appeal to the most directly concerned Western states for giving a concrete answer to the Soviet proposal.

Bulgaria's delegation finds that the text submitted by the Soviet Union concerning the zone gives the opportunity to arrive at a generally acceptable formulation because it is based on the final act, on the principles of balance and reciprocality, on the equality of rights and obligations of all the signatory states. Mr Staykov stated that the advance made at the meeting so far inspires confidence in its successful ending but for this aim the observance of certain rules is needed.

In the first place all the participating states, with no exception, should exercise political will in seeking generally-acceptable decisions. Unfortunately there are delegations which are seeking to impose their own positions as general decisions of the Madrid meeting and this became particularly evident in the statement made by the representative of the United States.

In the second place, the work of the Madrid meeting should not be artificially burdened by unsolved issues and tensions outside Europe. It must not be admitted for the meeting to become a venue of confrontation, neither should the Final Act of Helsinki be used as a tool for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign signatory states.

PETUR TANCHEV RECEIVES POLAND'S DABROWSKI

AU291236 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Stanislaw Dabrowski, deputy chairman of the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] Supreme Committee in Poland, who is visiting our country.

During the talks that were held opportunities for further expanding fraternal cooperation between the BNAU and the ZSL were discussed. The international meeting and dialogue devoted to "detente, peace and social progress" held, following the 34th BNAU Congress, was dwelt upon with high appreciation and it was pointed out that this highly representative forum of peasants' and affiliated democratic parties and organizations has been of great importance in intensifying the work and struggle of the worldwide agrarian and democratic public against the arms race, for peace and social progress.

The meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Victor Vulkov, member of the BNAU Permanent Board.

KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 JULY

AU291325 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army led by Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Sofia on July 29 on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense; and generals and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Filipov Receives Delegation

AU291757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] On 29 July Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army led by Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information on the complex tasks solved by the two parties and countries was exchanged. Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the guests on Bulgaria's successes in socialist construction and the prospects of our development, outlined by the 12th BCP Congress. He confirmed Bulgaria's support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for restoring the country and defending its independence against the attempts of the reactionary forces.

The Kampuchean guests expressed admiration for Bulgaria's socialist achievements. They expressed thanks for the assistance rendered to Kampuchea by Bulgaria since the first days after toppling the criminal pro-Beijing regime.

Talks With Semerdzhiev

AU291933 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jul (BTA)--A delegation of Kampuchea's National Revolutionary Army arrived on an official and friendly visit here today at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP and minister of national defense of Bulgaria.

The delegation is led by Mr Chan Si, minister of national defense and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of Kampuchea's People's Democratic Party.

The Kampuchean military delegation was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Chan Si expressed gratitude for the help and backing being extended by Bulgaria to the Kampuchean people in building up the new Kampuchea.

Today began official talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army led by Colonel-General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of the national defense and chief of the main headquarters of the Bulgarian People's Army, and the Kampuchean delegation.

The guests were made familiar with the experience of the Bulgarian People's Army in raising its readiness to defend the socialist gains.

BTA CONDEMNS CURRENT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

AU291412 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 29 Jul 81

["Levelling With the Past" by BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, Jul 29 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov)--U.S. foreign policy is getting increasingly levelled with the past. Well known are Mr Alexander Haig's words that he has ex-state secretaries Rusk and Dulles as examples.

Following the example of predecessors is not an exception in diplomacy. The problem, however, is: whose example?

The French socialist Jaures, murdered before World War One by warmongers, left us the remarkable words: "From history we shall take the fire not the ashes". U.S. diplomacy prefers the "ashes" hence its inadequacy in the realities of our century and the conclusions proceeding from them.

Mr Alexander Haig's affirmation that there are things much more important than peace is introduces dramatic overtones on the political scene. Announcements that the U.S. Army has received secret instructions to work out plans for striking at "the most remote and most vulnerable global vanguards of the Soviet Union" in case of conflict in the Persian Gulf, resound as a nightmarish echo of Dulles' time.

U.S. foreign policy and U.S. military strategy levelling with the 50's is tantamount today to levelling with unreasonable adventurism and folly. This does not remain unnoticed by the U.S. allies whose anxiety is increasing.

The alarm of the sober-thinkers in the West is turning into an appeal for realizing the dangers coming from the White House or into discord with the foreign policy it pursues. Mr Willi Brandt's statement in WASHINGTON POST on July 28 about the citizens of Western Europe was not accidental: "All of them are afraid from the bottom of their hearts to the dangers the 'Pershing-2' and 'cruise' are posing, if added to the thousands of the nuclear weapons already deployed in the FRG. That is why they are so insistent on studying all the possibilities for negotiations with the Soviet Union".

At the same time in contradiction to this appeal the newly appointed U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Mr Richard Pearle said before the Senate Foreign Policy Committee that no one can predict the time in which the U.S. will prepare for negotiations with the USSR on issues related to limiting the strategic weapons.

In their thinking, getting closer to mid-century concepts, the United States is tragically drifting away from the reality of the 80's.

History has shown that the big states, too, can be losers, great losers at that, when taking the wrong direction from contemporary viewpoints.

By rejecting the dialogue and by relying on the policy of dictation towards the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the United States cut the veins of their foreign policy by themselves.

ATANASOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PCE CONGRESS

AU291235 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Georgi Atanasov, Central Committee secretary, left for Madrid yesterday to attend the 10th congress of the Spanish Communist Party which is opening on 28 July.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by highranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

BCP GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU291526 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jul (BTA)--The BCP Central Committee has wired congratulations to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on the glorious 60th anniversary of its founding.

The message reads in part: "For six decades now the party of the South African communists, together with the other progressive and democratic forces, has been waging a heroic struggle, in the conditions of deep underground work, against the class enemy for liberating the oppressed people of South Africa from racism, apartheid and imperialism, for their national and social freedom.

The Bulgarian communists highly appreciate the contribution of the South African communists to spreading the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and unfolding the revolutionary process on the African continent, to consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for preserving peace in the world.

THEATER, STREETS NAMED AFTER LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA

AU281520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has decided to memorialize forever Lyudmila Zhivkova. The decision envisages naming after her the people's youth theater and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Balkan Studies, the "youth" Sofia apartment complex, a high school and a street in Varna. Lyudmila Zhivkova's profile is to be incorporated in the "bells of freedom" monument, which will be commissioned on 26 July 1982, Zhivkova's 40th birthday.

CORRECTION TO REPRIMAND OF DEPUTY MINISTER

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Deputy Education Minister Reprimanded," published in the 27 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page C 2:

The first sentence of the second paragraph should read: The minister of national education has punished the composer of the problem, Prof Vladimir Vladimirov Topencharov, by relieving him of his post as director of the Center for Applied Mathematics at the Lenin Higher Machine-Engineering and Electric Institute, ...

POLISH SEJM SESSION OPENS AMID SOCIAL TENSION

LD301007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] A 2-day session of the Sejm starts today in Warsaw amid a new wave of social tension. The main point on the agenda will include pressing changes in this year's plan and budget. The Sejm is also to discuss the problematic question of a speedy transfer of workers from those enterprises, whose operation owing to a shortage of means and raw materials will have to cease, to other enterprises in keeping with the new priorities of the Polish economy. The Sejm will hold this session in a very complex situation when the so-called hunger marches and other protest actions stirred up by local organizations of Walesa's trade unions are spreading in Poland.

In some places Walesa's trade unions are even advising farmers not to sell their products to the state, which is presented as a form of protest against an increase in the prices of foodstuffs and some other products, which is now being prepared.

COMMENTATORS VIEW CURRENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Solidarity's 'Blackmail'

LD291728 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Discussing the serious state of Poland's national economy, Radio Prague's Jiri Roskot said that the meeting on Tuesday of Poland's Council of Ministers had reflected the highly serious situation. On the other hand, earnings have increased by 25 percent as compared with last year. A constant struggle is being waged for minimum stability on the country's home market. Goods are rapidly sold out, supplies are running low, disproportions between production and demand are growing, inflation is growing, and all this may completely disrupt Poland's home market shortly. The most marked decline has been registered in agricultural production, in supplying the market with meat. The economic situation necessitated a 20 percent cut in meat rationing. This measure is naturally highly unpopular, but Poland simply cannot afford today to import further meat deliveries from abroad.

Who is to blame for this extreme deterioration of the economic situation in Poland? On Monday, for example, the second round of talks between the government and the Solidarity unions was held in Warsaw, with meat rationing on the agenda. The Solidarity unions insisted that the meat rationing cuts remain in force only in August but failed to promise any steps aimed at preventing work stoppages. This attitude reflects the true blackmailing character of trends imprinted upon Solidarity by extremist leaders. Such an attitude will only aggravate the crisis. It was announced that the Solidarity unions are planning new strikes, for example in Czestochowa, Lodz and elsewhere. There is no doubt that the vicious circle of strikes and action preventing calm and purposeful work are deliberately being instigated by those groups within Solidarity who are out to completely undermine Poland's economy. Their cynicism culminates in organizing hunger marches and meetings to discredit the government and to gain political capital. All this boils down to a typical example of the thief crying catch the thief.

At its meeting on Tuesday, the Polish Government again issued an appeal for calm and purposeful work, for increased activity in all branches, for economizing on fuel and energy. The Solidarity unions are threatening to stage hunger strikes but those will not help. What will help is more work. Solidarity, too, will reach the point when it will have to explain to its members that they cannot buy or consume what has not been produced beforehand.

PZPR Resolution Cited

LD292206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Poland: TRYBUNA LUDU today includes a special supplement, a resolution of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress entitled "Program for the Development of Socialist Democracy, for the Strengthening of the Leading Role of the Party in Socialist Construction and for the Country's Socioeconomic Stabilization."

The resolution deals with the causes and the nature of the current Polish crisis and notes that the causes of the crisis are in deviations from the principles of socialism in political practice. The resolution emphasizes that the strengthening of the leading and managerial role of the Marxist-Leninist party is the necessary prerequisite for the development of socialism in Poland.

The congress enjoins the party to pursue internationalist attitudes, to deepen the fraternal bonds of the Polish nation with the nation of the Soviet Union and with the socialist states, and with international progressive forces.

As for trade unions, the resolution stresses their coresponsibility for the raising of the national income. It enjoins the PZPR members who are trade union members to follow party directives.

In the passage on the directions for overcoming the crisis and on the stabilization of the Polish economy the resolution underscores the need to implement the economic reform whose main theses were approved by the ninth extraordinary congress.

As for the international activity of the party and state, the document states that the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress confirmed the fundamental principles of Poland's foreign policy which also serve the independence and security of the socialist fatherland, that is, friendship, fraternity, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the whole community of the socialist countries. Poland will continue to make a contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact and to the fulfillment of the coordinated policy of the socialist states in the defense of peace. It will continue to act in the interest of the consolidation and unity of the communist and workers' movement.

Daily Cited on KPN Trial

LD291907 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The trial with the leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], continued in Warsaw today.

Leszek Moczulski, the organization leader, admitted before the court that since 1978 he has been directing his activity particularly toward the trade unions. He implemented his conception of gradual subversion of the Polish socialist state by founding illegal political, trade union, peasants' and students' organizations.

The Polish daily TRYBUNA LUDU in its commentary today on the trial says that the forces which are striving for the destruction of the socialist system and for undermining society's trust in Polish justice are exploiting the trial in order to create various moods among the Polish public.

The commentary, entitled "Disorientation and Justice," says that the prosecution accuses the defendants of organizing the members and followers of the so-called KPN 'Confederation' in hostile activity endangering the basic political interests of Poland, and of passing political information to foreign subversive centers which use them for slanderous propagandist campaigns. They are also accused of activity aimed at undermining national unity, at weakening the state, and at creating social tension which endangers security and public order in the country. They are also accused of publishing and distributing leaflets and journals on a large scale, and giving interviews which contain false information about Poland and its relations of alliance, together with information which was publicly insulting to the (?socialist) system and state bodies of Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU says. Several volumes of evidence by witnesses and of documents [words indistinct] contains convincing evidence of these acts on the leaders of the so-called KPN, the daily says.

MYLNAR'S TV APPEARANCE 'CONFIRMS' HODIC VIEWS

LD301012 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The second channel of Austrian television has--no doubt unintentionally--confirmed the testimony of Dr Josef Hodic, collaborator of Czechoslovak counterintelligence on the close cooperation between Czechoslovak political emigres and anticommunist centers in the West.

In a program full of anti-Czechoslovak invective, the station admitted that the Austrian Institute for International Politics in (?Wasserburg) is directly involved in the preparation of research papers whose characters amounts to subversive activity against the socialist countries. At the same time the program lamented the fact that the former external associate of the institute, Dr Josef Hodic, used to work there 15 hours a week for the monthly gross salary of 15,000 schillings. By revealing this fact the program unintentionally preempts the argument of the guest of the program, one of those people who have turned anti-Czechoslovak activity into a well-paid business. The guest of Austrian television was none other than Zdenek Mlynar, now a discredited representative of Czechoslovak emigres, who was unsuccessfully trying to prove that he and his ilk were pursuing only praiseworthy activity in the West. Allegedly they were only publishing books and periodicals.

It would seem that he forgot that he and those like him are paid in the West above all for anti-Czechoslovak activity and for collecting what is clearly intelligence information from all socialist communities. He also forgot the instruction sent to dissidents in Czechoslovakia, advising them on the best ways of harming socialism. The fact that Mlynar is much involved in all this was also confirmed by his remark, quoted already by Dr Josef Hodic, collaborator of the Czechoslovak counterintelligence, in Prague; that is, dissidents, since they had already fulfilled their role, now were trying to sell everything they could since they had to make money for retirements. No doubt it was for this reason too that Zdenek Mlynar accepted the invitation of the second channel of Austrian television and made a truly committed contribution to this program with a really humorous title: "Dr Hodic No Longer Lives Here."

BRIEFS

MEXICAN DEPUTIES VISIT--A group of Mexican deputies, led by Juan Delgado Navarra, chairman of the finance committee of the Mexican congress, which is currently visiting the CSSR, was received on 23 July by Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and by Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

KAPITONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION VISITS ERFURT BEZIRK

LD291630 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Erfurt today. After their arrival, the Soviet parliamentarians held talks with inhabitants of this bezirk town and briefed themselves on the work of the people's representative bodies.

Bezirk Council Chairman Richard Gothe explained how the deputies were implementing, in close cooperation with the voters, the strategy for the eighties decided on by the 10th SED Congress. He announced that during the first half of 1981, the bezirk's workers had achieved a plan-lead of 1.9 days' production.

Sindermann Receives Delegation

AU291212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report on talks between Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Ivan Kapitonov, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, and on the wreathlaying of the delegation on 27 July]

[Excerpt] Horst Sindermann briefed the Soviet guests in great detail on the further improving of socialist democracy in the GDR by more and more intensively including all citizens in the internal affairs of the country. The participation of all people in the decision on all questions of the further development of socialism and their conscious participation in the struggle for securing peace were one of "the advantages of our social order, which also must be fully exploited by the work of the people's representations." Concerning the international work of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann recalled that the GDR People's Chamber has called upon all parliaments of the world to support the peace appeal of the 26th CPSU Congress. Also on its constituent meeting on 25 June this year it has supported the appeal to all parliaments and peoples of the world by a declaration of all fractions of the GDR People's Chamber.

Ivan Kapitonov reported on the efforts of the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and stressed the unswerving efforts of the citizens of the USSR to efficiently strengthen and defend peace with the power of socialism. In cordial words the Soviet guest paid tribute to the good and successful development of the relations between the two states and peoples and their parties on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975. At the same time he underlined the high personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to strengthen the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of both countries. The parliaments of the two countries make an important contribution to this, too. Thus the present visit will certainly permit an exchange of experiences from the practice of socialist and communist construction in both countries.

HORIZONT MARKS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

AU291916 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue no. 29/81 p 32

[Report by Stefan Doernberg and Franz Koehler: "August 61"--first of six installments]

[Text] There are dates at which changes in the international balance of power become visible and effective suddenly. Thus it was on 13 August 1961. On that Sunday, an acute danger of war was eliminated in the center of our continent, at a place where the dividing line between socialism and imperialism constitutes a particularly jittery borderline, and, last but not least, even the danger of a third world war was warded off.

This date was preceded by years of cold war during which problems upon problems had accumulated. It became more and more clear in the late fifties that the chances of realizing the revanchist plans for an "affiliation" of the GDR with the FRG had disappeared once and for all.

Thus its advocates became victims of a last-minute panic, and the more adventurous and risky their methods became, the more dangerous became their entire policy. Peace in Europe was threatened to an extent unprecedented since 1945--and viewed from today's standpoint, also since that year [1961]. Bonner Rundschau on 9 Jul 1961 wrote brutally and openly that one must be in a position "to use all the means of war, of the war of nerves and of a shooting war. This comprises not only conventional armed forces and armament but also subversion, the fanning of internal resistance, illegal work, dissolution of order, sabotage, disturbing traffic and the economy, disobedience and insurrection." The economic pilferage of the GDR, the purposeful enticement of skilled workers, physicians and engineers, and the virtually unhindered infiltration of paid agents, disseminaters of rumors and speculators were to keep the creeping counterrevolution going, to fan the situation of the boiling point.

On 1 August, Franz Josef Straus stated in New York in his capacity as FRG defense minister that the world must be prepared for a "sort of civil war" on German soil. The open border between the GDR capital and West Berlin was to be abused for unleashing this "civil war", for simulating a "police action" and for involving the NATO powers in the provocation if necessary. It was planned in the end to celebrate the conquest of the GDR with "garlands and flying colors and the victorious entry of the Bundeswehr through the Brandenburg Gate with bands playing, as INDUSTRIEKURIER, the nwespaper of the big FRG monoplies, later admitted.

Many times before, German militarists had wrongly assessed the real situation and the real balance of power. Precisely because of this, there was the acute danger that they would unleash, by their adventurous policy, by military provocations against the GDR, a worldwide conflagration, this time a nuclear one. This is why the USSR Government on 7 August 1961 issued a serious warning to the effect that "the emergence of the danger of a military imperialist attack against the socialist states is not out of the question."

In agreement with its Warsaw Pact allies, on 13 August the GDR initiated the required measures for protecting its borders and safeguarding its sovereignty. The measures put an end to an intolerable situation which had been used to carry out disguised acts of aggression against the GDR via West Berlin by means of economic war and intensified diversionist activities. The aggressive plans of adventurous imperialist forces were foiled at the Brandenburg Gate, which every so often was made by German militarists to serve as the scene of their policy of aggression, before these plans could cause any major damage. This time the imperialist forces were prevented from implementing their plans by the combat groups of the Berlin workers class, by the workers and peasants who served their time in the armed organs of the socialist Germany. Thus 13 August turned into an important landmark on the road from the cold war to detente, even though this was to take roughly another decade.

The Widow Schlief was indignant. Konrad Adenauer's housekeeper found it inappropriate for the telephone to ring at such a late hour. The 85-year-old had returned late in the evening from an election tour in Schleswig-Holstein and now urgently needed rest, so she stated. But the man whose voice she heard on the receiver would not be refused. Hans Globke, state secretary in the Federal Chancellor's Office and Adenauer's closest confidant--who under Hitler significantly participated in preparing the criminal "final solution of the Jewish problem," as an active coauthor of the notorious Nuremberg racial laws--had every possible reason now, at 0430 in the dawn of this summery Sunday morning, to dial from his apartment on Bonn's Dietzstrasse 10 No 2867 of the Honneff Post Office, in whose district Adenauer's residence was located.

He had to report urgent news to his chief. While still innocently sleeping himself, he had been awakened by a staffworker of the Federal Press Office with the news that the GDR had sealed off the border with West Berlin. While Globke, somewhat bewildered, was still asking himself whether the GDR was allowed to do such a thing, Minister Ernst Lemmer--skilled in diversionist work against the GDR in the Adenauer cabinet--telephoned from West Berlin and destroyed Globke's hope that there could have been a false report, a mistake or exaggeration. Lemmer was able to give details: It had been reported by police posts to a staffworker of the police inspectorate of West Berlin's Kreuzberg District--a trustworthy CDU member as Lemmer did not forget to mention--that the combat groups had taken up positions on East Berlin's territory along the border and that they were erecting barbed wire obstacles.

"Brandenburg Gate Closed"

If people in Bonn had attentively heeded the reports of the GDR news agency, they would have been able to obtain a clear picture much earlier--and from a reliable source at that. As early as 0111, ADN had transmitted a "Declaration of the Governments of the Warsaw Pact States."

Therein it is said: "The governments of the Warsaw Pact states propose to the GDR People's Chamber and Government, as well as to all GDR working people, that a system be introduced at the West Berlin border so as to reliably thwart the subversive activity against the countries of the socialist camp and to ensure a reliable guard and effective control around the entire West Berlin territory, including its borders with democratic Berlin.

"Naturally these measures will not affect the valid provisions concerning the traffic and control over the connecting roads between West Berlin and the FRG!"

But under Adenauer's chancellorship, people in Bonn had gone so far in the policy of not recognizing reality, of ignoring the GDR, that even the existence of the news agency of that state was ignored and no receivers for ADN's telex reports were installed at the decisive government offices. Thus people at the Bonn Federal Press Office only woke up when at 0337 the U.S. press agency AP announced in an express report that "the Brandenburg Gate was closed." Nevertheless, it took the West German DPA press agency until 0353 to report the scanty news that the "people's police were stringing barbed wire."

Confusion in Bonn

Since none of the West German secret services and none of the espionage organizations with their many branches had reported anything about the imminent GDR action, prominent people in Bonn and West Berlin slept through the first few hours of this event which they would later assess as a far-reaching turning point in postwar history.

The news reached Bundestag President Eugen Gerstenmaier at his hunting lodge in Hunsrueck's Vierherrenwald. Foreign Minister Brentano was surprised by the news at his retreat in Waldmichelbach in the Odenwald. The foreign ministry spokesman was one of the few people who spent this beautiful August night at home. In a mixture of thoughtlessness and naivete, he did every possible honor to his name: When journalists woke him up with their phone calls in the early morning, Legation Counsellor [legationsrat] Von Hase, now director of the FRG German Television Two Network, stated that he knew nothing, protested against such jokes on his account, and went back to sleep. A rash awakening only came for him when he saw the alarming reports of the night callers confirmed in the 0800 news over the radio.

The news reached Willy Brandt, at that time ruling mayor of West Berlin, who as SPD chairman was on an election tour [illegible] the West German lands--on the train. He interrupted his trip in Hannover and rushed to the airport to reach West Berlin as quickly as possible.

At that time there was already a general uproar in Bonn. Ministers phoned one another, consulted their state secretaries, tried to reach the chancellor and tried to shake off journalists, because the result of these alarming phone calls had a shocking impact on them. They all agreed on one and the same thing: that something incomprehensible had happened; but they were all uncertain as to how they should react to all this. State Secretary Thedieck of Lemmer's ministry only announced to Bonn DPA correspondent Baur, with a ring of deep conviction in his voice, that it was up to the Western powers "to eliminate the developed situation."

KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD291122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN)--A Kampuchean military delegation, led by Chan Si, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, ended its visit of several days to the GDR today.

On behalf of the GDR minister of defense, his deputy, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, received the guests for a final talk. During the cordial meeting the partners in the talk described the visit as an important contribution to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal states and their armed forces. Chan Si said that the meetings and talks with the comrades-in-arms had given the delegation valuable impressions of the consistent implementation of the leading role of the SED in the armed forces and of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the troop units.

The delegation was given a military sendoff at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport today.

JUSTICE MINISTER HEUSINGER ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

LD291807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 29 Jul (ADN)--GDR Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger arrived in the Angolan People's Republic Wednesday at the head of a Justice Ministry delegation for talks on questions pertaining to law and justice. He has been invited by Angolan Justice Minister Diogenes de Assis Boavida.

After an initial talk, Minister Heusinger stated his conviction that the visit of the delegation he was leading would contribute to a further intensification of cooperation on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979. He stressed the dynamic development of relations between the GDR and Angola. Hans-Joachim Heusinger also stressed the unshakeable solidarity of the GDR with the people of Angola, as well as with the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER

LD291902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN)--Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO of Namibia, was received today by Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy foreign minister, for a friendly exchange of opinions.

The two representatives firmly came out in favor of close cooperation between all anti-imperialist and peace forces in order to thwart the confrontation course of the aggressive imperialist circles and to preserve world peace.

The president of SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] Sam Nujoma, spoke about developments in southern Africa and the just struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence.

The two men condemned the terror perpetrated by the racist regime against the Namibian people and the patriots fighting for independence. They maintained that escalation of the policy of aggression, organized by the Republic of South Africa from the territory of unlawfully occupied Namibia, against the People's Republic of Angola and other peace-loving neighboring states constitutes an exceptional threat to peace and security. They condemned the maneuvers of the Pretoria regime, which continued to deny the Namibian people the right to self-determination, with the support of imperialist circles and instead seeks to impose a regime on them which would be dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

They agreed to support the immediate application of UN Resolution 435, and decidedly opposed all attempts of certain imperialist circles to circumvent and distort this resolution by "supplements". They came out in favor of effective sanctions against the apartheid regime.

The GDR deputy foreign minister gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to closely cooperate with the SWAPO in future as the only lawful representative of the Namibian people, recognized by the United Nations organization and the OAU, and will provide solidarity and support to the Namibian people in their just struggle.

Sam Nujoma paid tribute to the principled position and consistent support of the SED, the people and Government of the German Democratic Republic for the just cause of Namibian people.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH DANISH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD291651 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has called for joint actions between the GDR and Danish trade unionists to preserve peace. During an exchange of views with representatives of the Danish trade union organization in Arhus today, he said that a united front on this issue is also an important prerequisite for fulfilling trade union tasks which are different in each country. The SED delegation, led by Erich Mueckenberger, was earlier received by the mayor of this Danish city. He acquainted the guests with the history and present of Arhus.

BRIEFS

NEW STEEL TYPE--A special production department in the Delitzsch [word indistinct] plant has started production of so-called trapezoid spring steel 3 months ahead of schedule. This highly refined special steel, which is indispensable for laying railroad tracks, among other things, has so far not been produced either in the GDR or in any other CEMA country. As a result of the lead achieved in continuous operations, the plant will provide 1,000 tons of this fine steel to the GDR national economy, before the end of the year, thus saving millions in foreign exchange. By 1982 the labor force plans to raise its plan targets to a point where it can supply the entire GDR economy with this steel high quality steel. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 29 Jul 81 DW]

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-KADAR TALKS

LD291100 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jul (MTI)--"The recent meeting of Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea was one of the regular bilateral consultations," states the Wednesday leader of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

The sides noted that political and ideological cooperation of the parties was traditionally good and that its development contributed to repel efficiently the anti-communist campaign. "It is of vital importance because the key-task of the present international policy is to defuse tension, to curb and end the arms race. The sides of the meeting in the Crimea had good reason for pointing out that the U.S. administration hindered negotiations on the most important issues. Meanwhile it was striving to build up its military potential and instigating its NATO partners to do so. Moreoever, it made American arms accessible to China, too. Under such circumstances it is especially important that the various talks on disarmament and the limitation of arms would conclude with genuine agreements", emphasizes the leader.

"The two statesmen expressed the conviction that 'each difficult international problem can and must be solved through negotiations'. It is quite plain. It would be useful if Washington understood it", concludes the MAGYAR HIRLAP leader.

More on Soviet Views

AU291524 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 28 July on page 2 carries 1,150-word Laszlo N. Sandor dispatch, dated Moscow, July 1981 and entitled "Waiting and Skepticism in Moscow: Who Will Persuade Whom?" Reviewing opinions and commentaries in Moscow in connection with Washington's sincerity with regard to arms control talks, Sandor reviews an undated TASS commentary on Secretary of State Haig's recent foreign policy association address, an undated Moscow PRAVDA reprint of criticism of Haig's policy by Hamburg DER SPIEGEL "publisher" Augstein, an undated ZA RUBEZHOM article "positive appraisal" of the recent Bonn meeting of the Socialist International, an undated article by Moscow IZVESTIYA commentator Sturua on the Ottawa conference, Marshal Ogarkov's KOMMUNIST article, Zagladin's MOSCOW NEWS assertion that the Soviet Union is always prepared to engage in talks and Marshal Ustinov's Moscow PRAVDA article on Soviet peace initiatives.

KOROM TOURS COUNTY FEJER; VISITS STATE FARM

LD272038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Mihaly Korom has paid a visit to County Fejer. The member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee visited the country capital and a production unit of the Sarszentmihaly state farm. Later on he went to see a youth construction camp established 3 years ago.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA--Documents on the establishment of a Hungarian-Argentine mixed committee for technical-scientific cooperation and the protocol concluding Hungarian-Argentine talks were signed at the Tesco [Office of Technical-Scientific Cooperation] center on Friday. A delegation consisting of 10 members and led by (Juan Manuel Figuereo Antequeda), Argentine deputy secretary of state, participated in the talks. The Hungarian and Argentine partners have arranged, among other things, that they will cooperate in the pharmaceutical industry, jointly explore means for applying new energy sources and conduct joint research activity in electronics, optical and laser studies and the area of cell biology. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 25 Jul 81 p 6 AU]

WARSAW TV PREVIEWS 30-31 JULY SEJM SESSION AGENDA

LD292048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] There is a plenary session of the Sejm tomorrow. The agenda is very extensive, which is why the session is scheduled to last 2 days. Tomorrow the Sejm will concentrate on the first point, that is, the reports on the draft changes in this year's plan and budget, on the government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy, and reports on the fulfillment of the plan and budget in the current year. A debate is envisaged. We may assume that the discussion will concentrate on the revision of the plan and also on the stabilization program. The government will probably be obliged to make alterations in the plan as quickly as possible and to run the economy in such a way that it takes into account primarily matters pertaining to the supply of foodstuffs, medicines, toiletries, light industry articles mainly for children and young people, export production and the production of spare parts.

The draft amendment to the budget statute is a very extensive document. I will not give you many data, ladies and gentlemen, but here is only one figure: The budget deficit amounts to more than Z217.3 billion. However, the disturbances in the financial equilibrium of our state are even more acute and the main problem is to cover the increase in the food subsidies resulting from the increase in the procurement prices.

In the program for stabilizing the economy the main object is to increase basic market and export production, chiefly coal extraction, to increase the prices of articles which do not require compensation, and to introduce a tax on articles which in Poland are considered to be luxury items--I cannot think of any examples right here. What is also important is that workers should be redeployed more quickly to those spheres in which their skills can be better used and that a broad reform of retail prices should be undertaken speedily, particularly as regards food and the prices paid for services, especially municipal services, with such a distribution of compensation that it is possible to collect, at the expense of better-off persons, money surpluses and to strengthen the budget with (?them).

The 58-page government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy of the country also contains variant solutions, is of a framework nature and will be developed.

As regards the matter of the fulfillment of last year's plan and budget, I believe that the chances are that it will not be approved but that the Sejm will merely take note of the government report. It is worth recalling here that the government of Premier Jaruzelski, whose policy meets with the support of our Sejm, is presenting the report covering this period. However, this Sejm has on several occasions expressed its disapproval as regards the activities of the government last year by recalling Premiers Jaroszewicz and Babiuch. The government of Premier Pinkowski tried, within the framework of the movement of renewal, to take actions preventing the crisis. However, these actions proved inadequate and Premier Pinkowski was also recalled.

And now a few details in brief about the debate on Friday.

The draft statute on the control of publications and displays will be discussed. Here, too, we can expect differing speeches by the deputies.

The agenda will include the matter of pensions and salaries for the leadership cadre, in other words, the repeal of the 1972 decree of the Council of State. The size of the salaries to date will probably be maintained but it is proposed that a compensatory tax be introduced for these persons, which is a novelty. Important changes will be made in the old-age pension system for the leadership cadre. This system will be subject to general principles and will not constitute a special case.

On the second day we are also expecting a point regarding changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. According to tradition the Sejm commissions will be giving their assessments tomorrow on candidates proposed by the government. There will also be written and verbal questions from deputies.

It is also worth knowing that this time the Sejm is not closing its session, in other words, we are moving from the spring to the autumn session. In August the Sejm commissions will be working on draft statutes on self-government, enterprise, the legal profession, and several other items.

15 MEMBERS OF SEJM RESIGN AT 30 JULY SESSION

NC301030 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jul (AFP)--Fifteen members of the Polish Diet (Parliament) resigned today at the opening of the 15th plenary session, the speaker said here.

He gave no details on the resignations, which were accepted by Parliament.

Included in the resignations were Zdzislaw Grudzien, a former Politburo member under Edward Gierek, excluded from the party at the ninth congress meeting this month, and two former regional party secretaries, Jozef Majchrzak, from Bydgoszcz in western Poland, and Jozef Buzinski, from Bielsko-Biala, in the southwest of the country.

JOINT SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS OFFICIALS' PAY

LD300831 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] On 29 July the latest joint session of the Polish People's Republic Sejm Commissions for Labor and Social Affairs and for Legislative Work was held. On behalf of [words indistinct] and authorized by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers addressed the commissions with a proposal to reexamine the draft law on payments to officials who perform our leading state duties. The Council of Ministers believes that in the country's current state it is not necessary to introduce such changes, which would in effect increase the salaries of officials who are engaged in leading state duties. In connection with this matter, it is proposed that the increment on salaries constitute 30 percent of the basic salary. It is also proposed that the accepted bonus for length of service be retained and that the "13th month bonus" and jubilee bonus be eliminated. The deputies unanimously adopted this proposal.

(?Chairman) of the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work, Zakrzewski [nonparty member] put forward the attitude of the Sejm Presidium on the question of the draft law on payment for officials who were appointed to leading duties by the Sejm. The Sejm Presidium proposed that irrespective of changes in the system of payments, marshals and vice marshals of the Sejm should receive payments without any alterations until the end of the period of the current convention.

12 FORMER LEADERS STRIPPED OF STATE ORDERS

LD300842 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (PAP)--During its session today, the Council of State stripped 12 people who held top political and state posts of state orders awarded to them in the years 1971-1980, as recommended by the PUWP CC Political Bureau on 13 July. They are: Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Adam Glazur, Franciszek Kaim and Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

LEADERS OF COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF WORK NAMED

LD291908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] At a meeting today, the Council of State appointed those people who will make up the Council for the Protection of Work. Candidates were presented by the chairman of the Council of Ministers from among representatives of the chief and central organs of state administration, and by the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], from among persons put forward by the trade unions and the chief cooperative council, and from among specialists in the area of labor law.

Prof Zbigniew (Patalas) was appointed chairman of the council; Professors (Jan Rossler), (Romuald Purnos) and (Stanislaw Dabrowski) were appointed deputy chairmen; Jerzy Wronski was appointed secretary.

LODZ PROTEST CONTINUES; PIOTRKOW VOIVODA APPEAL

LD291647 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] We are now going over to Czeslaw [name indistinct] who followed today's protest action [sound of car horns blowing; voice of reporter partly drowned by the sound of horns]

Today is the third day of the protest action by NSZZ Solidarity against the lowering of food rations. At 1420 today, 53 trucks of the Transbud enterprise, dump trucks and tankers stopped outside city hall, as usual, for 2 minutes. Then the cavalcade went on. Yesterday afternoon a press conference was held at the mayor's office. The details are published by the press.

[Passage indistinct] in accordance with the decision of NSZZ Solidarity in Radomsko, which organizationally belongs to Czestochowa region, beginning today a state of strike readiness is in force in two large work enterprises of this town, in Komuna Paryska and Gwardii Ludowej furniture factory. Beginning tomorrow such strike readiness is to be announced in 50 other factories of Radomsko and vicinity. This is an action of solidarity with the Czestochowa regional office of Solidarity protesting the worsening of food supplies and the decrease in meat rations.

Literally a minute ago we received an appeal from the voivoda of Piotrkow, addressed to the farmers of this voivodship. Here are its most essential points:

The worsening supplies to the population of our voivodship of food products, and in particular meat and meat products, are the result of the current market situation in Poland. In Piotrkow Voivodship in the first half of this year, 30 percent less animals for slaughter and 15 percent less cereals have been purchased, compared with the same period last year. In July, the purchasing of animals for slaughter fell further: In 25 days only 1,453 tons were purchased--that is 56 percent less than in the same period last year. In this situation there is no realistic possibility of fully utilizing the coupons issued for July, and their validity is extended to August.

I appeal to all the farmers for understanding of this extremely difficult situation in Poland and in our voivodship. Shortages of food cause waves of protest and increase social tensions in rural areas thus producing conflicts which lead to divisions in the community. For the sake of the unity of interests of our society and strengthening of the workers-peasants alliance, for feeding the nation and for improving the climate of work and life, I appeal to you (?to increase) [words indistinct].

VARIOUS SOLIDARITY BRANCH ACTIONS REPORTED

NC291526 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (AFP)--Following wildcat strikes by city bus employees and factory workers to protest against food shortages and the proposed cut in the meat ration, the Solidarity section of urban transport workers has asked to meet tomorrow with Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Majewski.

Meanwhile workers of Warsaw's Swierszewski tool factory gathered at noon today in front of the factory, and demanded that a top party official at the firm give explanations on the disastrous food situation.

At Czestochowa, in southern Poland, the Solidarity section decreed a one-hour work stoppage for August 4 to protest reduction of the meat ration. The stoppage will affect 360 firms in the region.

Workers on the Bonar hydraulic press works had already announced yesterday that from the first of August, when the new meat ration is to go into effect, they would lengthen their 15-minute lunch break by 30 minutes, and by 45 minutes starting August 11. They also refused to work any overtime.

Confronted with this situation, the Warsaw Solidarity leadership was to meet today to decide on action. The Warsaw branch of the independent trade federation has been inundated with messages from companies demanding cancellation of the meat ration cutbacks and urgent action from the union.

The Solidarity branches in Czestochowa and Piotrkow Tryibunalski have drawn up action timetables, without consulting Solidarity headquarters, and have not ruled out arriving by stages at a general strike.

Solidarity sources said that in Gdansk, the Solidarity branch has told its members to refuse meat ration tickets during August.

In the textile manufacturing city of Lodz, a women-and-children "hunger march" is planned for tomorrow, and thousands are expected to take part. There will also be women-only marches in Tomaszow and Piotrkow.

COMMENTATOR URGES NEED FOR PATIENCE, NOT MARCHES

LD291622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We know about the protests; we know about the marches; we know about the dissatisfaction; and we know about the bitterness. We know it is hard to have hope when allocations are cut. With concern we follow the PAP reports and the world's reaction. But at the same time, as citizens, we are familiar with the situation in Poland, for which neither the Lodz women textile workers, the Kutno workers or the Czestochowa children (?are in any way) to blame. We also realize that although we have little to share, we have much to rescue. Not in irritation, not in marches which are after all marches to nowhere, a movement in a closed circle so to speak, lies the kernel of our national tragedies and the possibility to start being reborn out of them. So today an understanding of the possibilities and needs of the current period should mitigate our anger and order us to keep calm.

We know wisdom and patience are words easy to utter. But at this moment, in the specific march situation, logic dictates that an appeal be made to wisdom and patience. It is a fact that we have smaller resources and they have to be divided up among people with an equal right to share.

Sometimes we do not know how to write this, how to say it so that it is understood and believed. We (?think) that the ferment which undoubtedly reigns at this moment in society should seek an outlet in sensible and responsible talks by representatives of that society. Representatives of the government and ministers of domestic trade and of agriculture have given extensive explanations in the press and on radio and television. They spoke frankly: [words indistinct] to add to that. Why then do the decrees not go hand in hand with the feelings of the population? What has gone wrong? The very people who after all want reform, seeing in it the only way out of the impasse, cannot get the hang of the methods for solving this brainteaser entitled "how to get out of the crisis."

Yesterday's and today's further announcements of marches will not guarantee (?goods in the shops). On us people who work every day, here in the editorial office and in the field and even in the smallest factory, the responsibility for Poland rests. One can walk [word indistinct] along the streets of the towns but, and we say this for the umpteenth time, walk where? In the end we return to ourselves, to our troubles. That is not really the right road.

REMARKS BY PRICE COMMISSION MINISTER REPORTED

LD300750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of the State Price Commission, Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, answering numerous questions in connection with a recent interview given to PAP, said yesterday that the proposals for price rises put forward by him are a first attempt to try to find the right fit and that nothing will happen in the sphere without broad social consultation. He said he supported a rise in prices in stages and that this would be accompanied also by compensation in stages. Minister Krasinski also stressed the need to create more effective inducements than hitherto to solve through appropriate guarantees, in particular for long-term savings investments.

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD300927 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 30 Jul (PAP)--Today's TRYBUNA LUDU published an interview with Professor Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister for prices and mastermind of the country's price reform proposal.

Replying to what would happen if the Polish society did not agree to undergo such a painful treatment, Professor Krasinski stated that he believed in the common sense of the Poles, "that the Polish society has become aware that without such treatment and instead of working and resting it would have to go on spending time in long queues and money would lose its paying value. A vicious circle will be created, an excess of money will make people stand in lines, and because of their standing in lines, they will produce less and...stand in lines even longer. Sooner or later everyone will understand that the price reform must be carried out. However the longer the reform is delayed the bigger the hike will have to be."

TRYBUNA LUDU's own commentary following the interview voices however a nuch more sceptical stand. The author of the commentary wrote: "Perhaps the conception itself is internally coherent, economically even perfect, but price regulations, particularly in the case of foodstuffs, never are only an economic act but a social and political one as well. Disregarding the social and political conditions is copying the old mistakes, and even more an unconscious jeopardizing of the economic reform," the author remarked.

"There is nobody in Poland today who would question the necessity of straightening out the totally twisted and lunatic price structure. Its absurdities are obvious to all.

However, it is vital not to exaggerate with healing economic ills at the cost of the people. What kind of market health and equilibrium can be reached at the price of a drastic limiting of the consumption of practically the whole of the society? I am afraid, "the author of the commentary observed "that it would not bring satisfaction even to the author himself. Sacrifices cannot be avoided, everyone understands this, but sacrifices cannot be the single form of the therapy."

COMMENTATOR CALLS ON CITIZENS TO PULL TOGETHER

LD292144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Andrzej Pawel Wojciechowski commentary]

[Text] Our collective frame of mind is worsening and it is no wonder. The daily need to do shopping and to get basic necessities is becoming a greater and more painful torment, especially for women; bare tables, not to speak of refrigerators or larders, affect them particularly painfully, especially when they are mothers. Hence, if one listens to the country's pulse, that feverish and most perceptible disquiet of the women of Lodz. But it is not only from there that the protests, resolutions and the increasingly sharp announcements contained in them of varied campaigns are flowing. The Telexes directed at the government, often sent direct to the premier, contain many bitter words, but also many unjust ones. The decision of the Ministry of Domestic Trade to cut, in August, the norms of meat allocation was--let us be open about it--badly received; and it is hard, frankly, to expect a different reaction. But the fact is worrying, that in our feelings and moods emotions are beginning to gain the upper hand. The calm, patience and strong nerves of the Poles have been admired over the past months. Could it be that the patience is beginning to run out? That would be the greatest danger.

The supposition now seems like madness that the government is hoarding goods, that it is playing some sort of game, that the increase in tension and general irritability is somehow calculated. Only a madman could play such a game; but only a magician could fill the storehouses. Every sensible person has read almost everything in the just published balance for the first half-year--a dramatic balance. The communique on the Council of Ministers' session published in today's press has confirmed the whole objective threat that our economy is facing: a further drop in industrial production by more than 12 percent, lower than in the first 6 months of last year--also a disastrous year; a further curtailment of the meager export capabilities; finally, a drop in livestock procurement because last year's food crop was lower, disastrously lower. In Poland, only wages have a rapid growth rate and one does not have to be an economist to know what that means.

We demand--and it is justified in this situation--radical reforms and radical changes in the operation of mechanisms of management and remuneration. But we are also afraid of those radical changes of equal extent, which is shown by the first reactions to the proposed price rises. The economic reform, and the proposed reform of self-government have as many enthusiasts as opponents.

What then is being done to get off rock bottom, which will soon become an abyss? We must above all free ourselves of the myths that it is really not as bad as all that. Despite so many difficulties, doubts and worries, we must pull ourselves together and do everything possible to make things better. I know that does not sound either good or any the more mobilizing, but it sounds true. We must count on ourselves, on our own good sense, our ability to cope, and on courageous action. We must understand each other better, join and not separate; cooperate and not fly in each other's faces, all the more so since poverty is staring us in the face.

It is the business of the government and the state to organize our effort, to make it profitable and not let it go to waste. We all can and must help the government here, even if we have justified complaints against many of its agencies, against individual ministries and their work.

Our collective frame of mind is worsening and our nerves are finding it harder and harder to cope with the continuing stress and tension, but, contrary even to common sense, we must keep afloat. The lights of the vehicles protesting in Piotrkowska Street [in Lodz] will not illuminate the dark tunnel; and hunger marches, even though we might be in solidarity with them, will only lead us, at the most, nowhere.

SZCZECIN VOIVODA DECIDES TO RATION VODKA, COFFEE

LD291644 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Szczecin, 29 Jul (PAP)--The voivoda of Szczecin has made a decision concerning the extension of the rationing of staple items. From 1 August, vodka and natural coffee will also be sold against ration coupons, as well as soap and detergents. The size of the monthly rations has not yet been given.

WARSAW REPORTS PROGRESS OF HARVEST WORK

LD291850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Rain has interrupted the harvesting work in the eastern voivodships and the central regions. On the other hand, the weather has improved in the western part of the country, and in Wielkopolska. In the Poznan Voivodship, work has resumed on the fields situated higher up, and on the lighter soils. The rape harvest is ending.

In the Szczecin Voivodship, state farms are ending the harvest of winter barley and of rape. The cutting of rye has begun there by individual farmers, who are gathering the grain with sheaf-binders and with horse-drawn machines.

Farmers in the Rzeszow Voivodship have managed to gather in the rape and winter barley, as well as to cut most of the rye. The cutting of wheat and spring barley is advanced there to a degree of around 30 percent. Altogether, it is estimated grain has so far been cut on 65,000 hectares, in other words, half of the total area.

FLOOD LOSSES IN JELENIA GORA VOIVODSHIP ESTIMATED

LD291548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In Jelenia Gora Voivodship, which is most threatened by the flood, during the past 24 hours over 30 mm of rain fell. The waters of the Nysa Luzycka and Kwisa exceeded the danger levels; despite this there is no need as yet to introduce a flood alert, as the latest rainfall is contained by the antiflood reservoirs.

An estimate was carried out of the losses for the entire Jelenia Gora Voivodship. At present they reach over Z720 million. The most serious damage was noted in agriculture and equipment for land drainage and the regulation of rivers.

LOT WORKERS MAY BE GIVEN SAY IN DIRECTOR SELECTION

LD300302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The workforce of the LOT Polish Airlines received for discussion purposes yesterday a draft statute regulating the activities of this enterprise. The draft envisages the appointment of a board of directors by the minister of communications. The chairman of the board will, by virtue of the post he holds, be a representative of the minister. The board would appoint and recall the LOT director on the suggestion of the representative organ of the workforce's self-government.

The draft also establishes the rights and duties of the workforce's self-government which is to give its opinion of the economic plans and programs for the development of LOT.

TU VOTES 'NO CONFIDENCE' OVER ASSETS DIVISION

LD292307 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Consultative Council of the Trade Unions of Public Utility Workers decided at a session in Warsaw today to express a vote of no confidence as regards the liquidation commission of the former Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ]. The council is recommending that the assets of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions be divided by the newly appointed social commission which would have in its composition the representatives of all the existing trade unions. Opposition was expressed as regards the decisions of the government on the rationing of meat and meat products but in view of the country's difficult economic situation the proposal for reducing food rations in August was accepted on condition that the rations are offset in the autumn-winter period.

MOCZULSKI CONTINUES STATEMENT TO COURT AT KPN TRIAL

LD291752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Today, at the trial of the leadership of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, Leszek Moczulski continued his statement. This time he concentrated on presenting the activities aimed at setting up so-called free trade unions and independent peasant and student movements.

The court took a stand today on the question put earlier by Romuald Szeremietiew, whether in the Polish legal system there exists the concept of political prisoner, stating that the appropriate regulations do not make a differentiation depending on the kind of accusations made. Regarding the second proposal by Romuald Szeremietiew on enabling the accused to present with the aid of the mass media, his stand on--as was said--the continuing campaign of slander, the court explained it could take a decision on an interview for the press only after putting such a request to the representative of a specific editorial board.

The trial continues tomorrow.

POST CONGRESS MEETINGS HELD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Fraternal Parties Meeting

LD291740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Today in the PZPR Central Committee building a meeting was held of the central commission for joint action of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD. Those participating from the PZPR side were Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Michalek and Marian Wozniak; those participating from the ZSL side were Stefan Ignar, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Ryszard Nowak, Waldemar (Hynkiel) and Boleslaw Struzek; and those from the SD side were Edward Kowalczyk, Jan Jajecki, Alfred Beszterda and Marek Wieczorek.

During the meeting the PZPR leadership reported to the leadership of the fraternal parties on the course taken by and on the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party congress. Matters relating to making joint action for an improvement in food supplies to the population and for overcoming Poland's other economic difficulties were discussed in more detail. Matters connected with the coming Sejm session were also discussed.

Olszowski Comments at Warsaw

LD300758 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (PAP)--At meetings between delegates, newly-elected members of the central party leadership, following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, with aktivs and collectives of industrial enterprises and with workers of departments and public organizations, the decisions adopted at the 9th congress and practical tasks of party organizations are being analyzed and determined.

On 29 July the latest working meetings and plenary sessions of the voivodship committees of the PZPR were held.

At a meeting of delegates to the regional conference of the Warsaw [words indistinct] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, appeared. While touching upon the work of the Ninth PZPR Congress, he underlined the worker-peasant character of the newly-elected party leadership. Today, said S. Olszowski, the duty of the party is to strengthen the unity of its ranks. One must reject all labels and divisions, all kinds of separatist activities, and concentrate all activity for building up the unity of the PZPR.

S. Olszowski, stressed in particular the necessity for slowing up the tendency for economic recession and the necessity for growth in labor discipline at each place of work, as well as improvements in services to the population and the fight against speculators.

Kubiak At Krakow

LD300509 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Further meetings were held in Poland yesterday with delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Voivodship party committees also held sessions in Krakow, Lublin and Torun.

At the plenum in Krakow, in which Hieronim Kubiak took part, it was recognized that the exercising by the party of its leading role via members of the PZPR in representative organs and in social organizations, the struggle for finding a way out of the economic crisis and ensuring that internal party information functions correctly as a basi. condition for embarking on political and ideological discussion were the most important tasks at present facing the party.

Porebski At Wroclaw

LD291946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Today's plenum of the voivodship party committee in Torun dealt with tasks facing party echelons and organizations in internal party work after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and after the voivodship programmatic and election conference. In the discussion much attention was given over to matters pertaining to supply difficulties while stressing the need to improve the rationing system. Also mentioned was the constant decline in workers' discipline which is promoted, on the one hand, by a weakening of the sense of duty and responsibility in connection with various production restrictions, and, on the other hand, by people looking during working hours for articles which come onto the market in insufficient quantities. The need was also pointed out for organizing assistance for farmers, and for local industrial enterprises to cooperate with parishes in the field of improving supplies of equipment and spare parts.

The tasks of the voivodship party organization stemming from the decisions of the ninth congress were also the subject today of a plenum of the voivodship party committee in Lublin.

A plan for political-organizational action was adopted. This plan proposes, above all, that the decisions of the ninth congress should be widely propagated among the public and that the second stage of the voivodship conference should be prepared for September.

In Wroclaw a voivodship conference of the party aktiv was held. It was devoted to an examination of the most important tasks of party work stemming from the decisions of the ninth congress. Also taking part in the conference, apart from secretaries of factory committees of the biggest factories and enterprises of Wroclaw and apart from members of the plenum of the voivodship party committee, were Wroclaw delegates to the ninth party congress. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Wroclaw, was present.

In the discussion it was stated that the most important matters included the effective popularization among PZPR members of the political achievements of the ninth congress and the mobilization of all social forces in order to overcome the economic crisis. It was stressed that no one can release our party from the responsibility for the state of the economy of the country.

Party Officials in Phone-in

LD292258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Now I hand you over to the television studios in Lodz. Editor (Zalinski), you're on the air--over to you.

Thank you for putting me on the air. We do indeed have a Polish television studio in Lodz. Good evening. Only a few minutes ago a 2-hour television conference which was broadcast [word indistinct] on the local programming came to an end. Taking part in the television conference were the citizens of Lodz and members of the central party authorities who were newly elected at the recent Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The television reporters and also reporters from the Lodz Party paper GLOS ROBOTNICZY conveyed a huge number of questions telephoned in to the studio.

The members of the party Central Committee--they include Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and candidate members of the Central Committee and also members of the Central Party Control Commission and of the Central Auditing Commission--who are taking part in the program as guests, have taken their places at the telephones and during the next several dozen minutes they will be answering questions put by television viewers.

What was primarily the subject of this 2-hour television program? There were two main issues--to be very brief, of course. The first was: How is the party program for leading the country out of the crisis to be implemented? And the second dealt, above all, with economic, market and supply problems. The questions phoned into the studio also referred to the protest action announced by Solidarity of the Lodz region against the reduced meat ration and against inadequate supplies. The motives for this action, stressed the studio guests, are obvious. However, it was stated that the forms of this protest must give rise to doubt. Did the main street in Lodz-Piotrkowska have to become in the past few days the place for dealing with such difficult matters? One must judge in a different atmosphere and in different conditions what, in the present situation, is the result of poor organization or simple incompetence, and what is the consequence of the difficulties which we all must endure. Many of the questions also referred to the action program of the Lodz party organization after the ninth extraordinary party congress.

That's all from Lodz. Thank you for your attention.

RESOLUTION OF NINTH PZPR CONGRESS ISSUED

LD292225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2115 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The "Program for the Development of Socialist Democracy, for the Strengthening of the Leading Role of the PZPR in Socialist Construction and for the Socioeconomic Stabilization of the Country" adopted as the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has been published by TRYBUNA LUDU. Here are some of the program theses:

The Causes and Nature of the Crisis

The present crisis was caused both by the operation of defective mechanisms and by the errors and fault of specific people wielding power. A simultaneous removal of both personnel and structural causes will create a guarantee against a recurrence in the future. The backdrop to the crisis was the departure from the principles of socialism in political practice. There was a lack of a coherent conception of a solution of the contradictions in socioeconomic relations. The limiting of the people's power [ludowladztwa] and self-government and the seizure of real power by the executive apparatus led to an ever worsening cadre policy. The disparity between the authorities and society deepened. That situation made it easier for the opponents of socialism to act. The accumulation of threats to socialism is at the same time a threat to the existence of the state. We all must oppose it. There resulted from the defective functioning of the authorities negative phenomena in the economy. The working class' protest against the distortions of the system and against the departures from the universal principles of socialism was fully legitimate. As a result of this protest and of the political policy of the sixth plenum there arose prospects for a thorough socialist renewal. This process of renewal can be led only by the party. It must continue the process of internal regeneration and regain the confidence of society. One of the important conditions of the credibility of the party is the explanation of the dramatic events in the country's postwar history. The ninth congress places the PZPR Central Committee under the obligation to appoint a commission to elucidate their surrounding circumstances.

The Party of the Working Class and the Nation: The Party of Socialist Renewal

The leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party is the indispensable precondition of the development of socialism in Poland. The ideological basis of PZPR activity is the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The party's task is to build socialism. The fundamental instrument of the rule of the working class is the state of socialist democracy, regarding which the party fulfills a directing role. We state our support for the setting by the party of strategic goals and for the strengthening of the party's controlling functions. The basic condition for emerging from the political crisis is the restoration of the party's authority in society. The party's activity must concentrate on the implementation of the ideas and values of socialist ideology. The PZPR is the main guarantor of independence and sovereignty, the main defender of the historical achievements of socialism.

An inseparable characteristic of the party is fidelity to the ideals of patriotism and internationalism. The party's strength originates from fidelity to the ideals and principles of Marxism-Leninism, from a democratic internal life, and from close bonds with the working class and society.

The rights and duties of party members, the entirety of the norms of its internal life and the framework of critical freedom of its discussion are outlined by the Leninist principles of democratic centralism. Party organizations must pay particular attention to the formation of the personal composition of the party and the quality of its ranks. It is impermissible to force an increase in the party's numbers.

The party accepts into its ranks also believing working people, advocating in general a scientific wrold outlook. The congress places the party under an obligation to promulgate internationalist attitudes, to consolidate the fraternal bonds of the Polish nation with the nations of the USSR and of the socialist states and with the international forces of social progress.

The Development of Socialist Democracy and Self-Government

The reconstruction and consolidation of trust between society and the authorities can take place only in condition of socialist democracy. A condition for the development of socialist democracy is a strong state and an efficient and modest state apparatus, surrounded by trust and of service to the citizen. The party undertakes measures to ensure the actual supremacy of the legislative authorities over the executive authorities. The party declares good will toward and the opening of a relationship of partnership with the whole trade union movement. A party member must not agree to any group in the trade unions aiming to transform them into a tool of struggle against socialism. The congress places the Central Committee under the obligation to take the initiative in the future compiling of a draft of changes in electoral regulations for the Sejm and the people's councils, which should further the consolidation of the principles of the socialist system and the democratization of sociopolitical life.

The congress declares tha the leading role of the party should be realized within the framework of the binding powers, with a full guarantee of the constitutional role of the representative and executive organs. A particularly important issue is the creation and activation of a general national front of the forces of good will, common sense and patriotic responsibility. The key role of this cooperation should find expression in the new formula of the Front of National Unity. The congress expresses respect and recognition for the patriotic attitude of the church.

The congress states its support for a further broadening of the openness of public life, for a systematic and honest informing of society. The process of socialist renewal requires an all-round strengthening of the principles of the rule of law. The congress states its support for speeding up legislative work relating to the basic social and economic problems. The PZPR actively forms the defenses of the staqe. The strengthening of defenses on the foundation of the steadfast Polish-Soviet alliance and of membership in the Warsaw Pact is one of the chief tasks of the program and practical activity of the PZPR.

The Young Generation of Socialist Poland

The affairs of youth will be surrounded with the particular concern and attention of all party links and state organs. The fundamental educational duty of the party with regard to the young generation is the struggle to restore its faith in the genuineness and honesty of the ideas voiced by the party. The fundamental assumption of the state's social policy must be an essential improvement in the living conditions of the young and of young families. The party will favor active participation by the young in social and political life.

Directions for Overcoming the Crisis, Stabilizing the Country's Economy and Realizing the Principles of Social Justice

The party's duty is to introduce economic reform as the basic condition for the success of the program for overcoming the crisis. The congress approves the directions of economic reform. The congress approves the directions of overcoming the crisis and of stabilizing the economy contained in the program presented by the government. Actions aimed at attaining financial and market balance should cause a growth in market production. The congress considers it legitimate to carry out a reform of retail prices in conjunction with just compensation. In order to achieve an improvement in the country's debt, it is essential that there is an accelerated development of export production.

An important factor in overcoming the crisis is to ensure closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. Indispensable in the investment policy is the concentration of resources for aims [word indistinct] in the food and housing economy, in the intensification of export, in the expansion of the fuel, energy and raw materials base, in the defense of health and the natural environment, and in education and culture.

In its employment policy, the government should respect the principle which guarantees the right to work to every citizen. The most important task conditioning the overcoming of the crisis is increasing the production of fuels, energy and raw materials, and their frugal management.

The party's long-range social policy is defined by the following principles: reward according to the results of work; the creation of conditions in which every family can achieve at least the social minimum; social security and social assistance for old-age pensioners, invalids and handicapped people; striving to provide each family with their own apartment; guaranteeing health care and proper conditions for work and relaxation; the realization of an equal start in life for the young; open and just income proportions.

Real Priority for Agriculture and the Improvement of the Feeding of the Nation

The congress bestows the highest status on food issues. Agriculture is a unity [jest jedno] and the whole national economy must serve the requirements of its development. It is essential that during the present 5-year period, the investment expenditure in agriculture and the food industry must be increased, up to the level of 30 percent of the total expenditure. All sectors of agriculture will be ensured identical socioeconomic conditions of functioning and development. We must limit to the essential minimum the transfer of land for nonagricultural purposes. Trade in land will be placed under the control of self-government and work teams. The congress confirms the inviolability of peasant property and of the legal guarantees of its inheritance. The state will favor the strengthening of state farms and the development of cooperative farms.

The congress states its support for the observance of the inviolable principle of continual and suitable profitability of agricultural production. The congress supports with all its strength the socialist renewal of the countryside. The symbol of this renewal is the rebirth of agricultural self-government. The party will continue to support the development of agricultural circles. A great deal of significance is given to the cooperation of the NSZZ of Agricultural Circles with the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and with other union organizations. The congress stands on the ground of an identical access of the populations of both towns and countryside to civilized values.

The Development of Culture, Education and Science, and Technical Progress

Culture, education and science together constitute the aim and the development force of socialism. Polish culture develops in conditions in which diverse ideological currents and world-views intersect. The fundamental measure of the development of a society's culture is growth in the extent and quality of (?participation) by the working masses in its creation and reception. Among the social factors upon which the development of culture depends, decisive importance belongs to the conspicuous extension of its self-government. The congress recommends consideration of the need for the appointment of a general Polish cultural council. We should halt the declining expenditure on culture and ensure its continual (?growth).

The task of party members in creative circles, representative bodies and the social cultural movement is to represent party policy. The congress declares that the party wishes to make use of the most distinguished representatives of creative circles, intellectuals and artists, to realize the goals of cultural policy.

The congress states that the development of education and upbringing is an indispensable factor in social and economic progress.

The aim of the party is to make more widespread the secondary education of the young. The congress obliges the Central Committee to inspire government actions aimed at improving the (?work) conditions of schools and teachers. That requires a speedy working out of a government program for the improvement of the material and technical base of the educational system and is connected with a doubling of expenditure on education from the state budget during a period of several years. The party will consistently defend the secular character of schools as a constitutional principle of the system of the Polish People's Republic. The party will strengthen the social prestige of the teacher and his authority in society. The role of science must grow continually. It is necessary for a report to be compiled on the state of science and for a long-range program for the development of science and technology. The implementation of the tasks placed before science calls, among other things, for the creation of conditions of the development of self-government and autonomy in scientific circles. The precondition for the fulfillment by science of its social tasks is liberty to express opinion and scientific evaluations. The party expects the help of scientific people.

The International Activity of the Party and the State

The ninth congress of the PZPR confirms the fundamental principles of the party and state foreign policy which have served the independence and security of the socialist fatherland. The PZPR will act on behalf of the further consolidation and broadening of fraternal relations with the CPSU and the communist parties of the socialist states. The PZPR will continue to act on behalf of the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. A first-priority task for our foreign policy is to preserve the position of Poland in the community of socialist states and actively to strengthen its unity. Poland will continue to contribute to the Warsaw Pact and to the implementation of a coordinated policy of the socialist states. Poland will continue to aim at developing relations, dealogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with states with differing social systems. We will contribute to the strengthening of security, to deepening detente and to halting the arms race.

Poland fully supports the important peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Poland will strive to realize the decisions of the CSCE Final Act in Europe amongst others, by convening in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

These have been some of the theses from the resolution of the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress entitled Program for the Development of Socialist Democracy, for Strengthening the Leading Role of the PZPR in Socialist Construction and for the Country's Socio-economic Stabilization."

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD291518 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU discusses the 9th PUWP Congress resolution entitled "The Programme of Development of the Socialist Democracy, the Strengthening of the PUWP's Leading Role in the Construction of Socialism and Socioeconomic Stability of the Country", which has been issued today in a separate publication.

The party daily newspaper underlined that "the extensive text contains an analysis of the causes behind the crisis which the country experiences today, pointing simultaneously to the ways out of the plight, and defines the programme tasks of the party.

"The first chapter of the resolution, headlined 'The Causes and Character of the Crisis," attempts to present a diagnosis. The analysis that was made in the aftermath of a party-wide discussion, the pre-congress campaign and at the congress gives answers to questions raised today by millions of Poles: How had the crisis evolved? What caused it? Who is responsible for that?

"This is an overtly critical analysis, one that leaves nothing out and that in its penetration of the causes reaches far back, down to the close of the forties, to the tragedies we had experienced in 1956 and 1970 which have not been thoroughly accounted for. As a party determined to creatively use Marxism-Leninism, the PUWP considers it its duty to make such a profound analysis."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that the definition and execution of responsibility for the crisis is a key condition of the party credibility and its programme of socialist renewal. Yet, simultaneously, the need for improving the mechanisms--and the resolution underlies it--must not be forgotten.

"Only simultaneous removal of the causes both as concerns the personnel and the structures, will create guarantees against a recurrence of the crisis in the future.

"The resolution stresses that in the result of the working class protest, and next the political line set at the 6th plenary meeting, the prospects of a thorough socialist renewal have been opened. And it puts it straight: The process of this renewal may be led only by the party. The party task (?to lead) the country out of the present crisis and create guarantees that would prevent the recurrence of crisis in the future, steps from the role of the party as an ideological and political representation of the working class, from the constitutional duty to lead the state. To meet this historical task the party must continue the process of the internal renewal and regain the confidence of the society," concluded the PUWP daily organ.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES FORMS OF PARTY ACTIVITY

LD300754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The daily TRYBUNA LUDU, central organ of the PZPR, publishes today a commentary devoted to various forms of party activity. Here is the full text of this commentary:

The precongress period gave birth to various forms of extra-statutory party activity. This activity also came into being out of the disorientation of basic organizations and out of a lack of confidence towards [party] echelons and out of a wish of parity members to gather round on a foundation of community views on the situation in the party and in the country. This activity took on various forms of so-called horizontal agreements, and of numerous forums and clubs. In them there came to the surface many comrades who were profoundly concerned and who were seeking and craving an unfettered exchange of thoughts. There is no reason to deny that they made their contribution to the preparations of the congress and to the intellectual animation of party life and to the unavoidable polarization of attitudes inside the party.

Today we have conferences at all levels and the extraordinary congress behind us. It was our joint task, with the broadest participation of the whole party, to draw up a programmatic resolution and a PZPR statute and to have authorities elected in democratic elections from the top to the bottom. We also have, or at least we ought to have, the awareness that in the acute political struggle which is still continuing in the country the unity of the party constitutes a fundamental and indispensable condition for victory.

In accordance with the will of the party, which is expressed on a fairly general scale, both basic congress documents recognize the right to discussion, to expressing and defending one's own views and to establishing ties between organizations and members of the party for inspirational or consultative purposes. At the same time, in accordance with the unshakable principles of a Leninist party they [the congress documents] remind us of all the duties stemming from democratic centralism together with the duty of acting within the framework of the statutory party structures, of subordinating ourselves to resolutions, of recognizing the powers of superior echelons and of combatting all tendencies and deeds that weaken the unity of the party.

Therefore, what will happen in the future with the various previous forms of party activity? The aktiv which is concentrated in them is a tremendous asset to the party. The party still needs intellectual activity, a search for solutions adapted to the complicated political and social conditions and an exchange of experiences and views. However, today there exist all possible conditions for the organizational forms of such activity to change, says TRYBUNA LUDU. Above all, this activity is vital for primary party organizations which have been are and will remain the decisive links of the life and activities of the party and which must solve the most important issues. Secondly, this activity is tremendously necessary for echelons at all levels as their intellectual base, as an additional test for the concepts of activity which are being put forward, and as an extension [poszerzenie] of party opinion. After all, the echelons have been obliged by the congress to draw on this activity and to surround this activity with attention and concern.

Thus, it is the natural order of things to expect that a uniform undercurrent of party life will be crystallized, but by no means at the expense of this life becoming impoverished, we read in the TRYBUNA LUDU article. Here much depends on party echelons, on their openness, willingness and skill to draw from all phenomena of activity and on their ability to organize party thought. However, just as much also depends on those circles of the aktiv which have committed themselves to guiding these various groups. Today they are facing the test from a feeling of real responsibility for the party, for its unity and future.

Concluding its commentary TRYBUNA LUDU says: If, on the other hand, people are found who give priority to personal ambitions over the interests of the party, then it will be forced to resort to statutory means of discipline in order that, as we often said during the precongress discussions, the party might be a party, in other words, a cohesive organism bold in the way it thinks and capable of action, guided by a single program and a single will.

SOLDIERS HOLD JOINT EXERCISES WITH SOVIET FORCES

LD300830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] At the summer training grounds of the Silesian Military District soldiers of various services continue their training. Joint groupings and joint exercises of Polish soldiers and soldiers of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces are already a tradition. We visited tank crews taking part in joint exercises. The Soviet unit is commanded by Capt Vladimir Valitskiy, and the Polish by Capt Henryk Palat, who thus describes the aims and tasks of the joint grouping:

[Begin recording] We arrived on 1 July, at the training ground called by the Russians the Polish-Soviet friendship camp. Our companies--Polish and Soviet--bear the same numbers in their units and are the best subunits. We are taking part for the first time in this kind of training although our companies have known each other for a long time. We have taken part in the joint exercises Soyuz-81. The program of this kind of training provides for the exchange of experience in teaching methods, the use of equipment, and cooperation between tank crews, platoons and companies.

The main purpose of the joint training of our subunits is for young tank crews, both Polish and Soviet, to acquire habits essential on the modern battlefield. We carry out the exchange of tank crews. We acquaint Soviet comrades with our equipment and we ourselves get acquainted with Soviet battle vehicles. Apart from that, our soldiers and Soviet soldiers gain confidence in their action under difficult training conditions, learn to cooperate, exchange experience in the organization of mass sport, cultural-educational work and other actions enabling our soldiers to get better acquainted with each other. [end recording]

Polish and Soviet tank crews who are training jointly were visited today by the Commander of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces, Col Gen Yuriy Zarudin, and the commander of the Silesian Military District, Lt Gen Henryk Rapacewicz. They watched the progress of training and acquainted themselves with the soldiers' camp life.

PRIMATE GLEMP ROME PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD291914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who is staying in Rome, spoke today at a press conference. Replying in Italian to many questions, the primate said, among other things, that the church in Poland does not want to concern itself with politics but with service for the good of man, for the good of the country, fulfilling its evangelical mission by uniting in good causes all Poles, not only believers. The primate expressed the conviction that great changes have occurred over the last year in Poland in a sincerely democratic spirit.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp said that relations between the church and the new leadership of our country are developing in a good direction. Recalling his meeting with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the primate expressed the hope that these relations will be based on mutual sincerity and understanding.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp refused to answer a question regarding the possible date of setting up full diplomatic relations between the Apostolic See and Poland, but at the same time he did not exclude the possibility that it might happen in his time.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE: MADRID ADJOURNMENT 'ENCOURAGING'

LD271530 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--In its rather pessimistic commentary on the meeting in Madrid, SLOWO POWSZECHNE pointed to the Polish aspect of the recent decision to adjourn the meeting till October and termed it significant and encouraging.

What the paper meant was the fact that the West was prolonging the meeting as an umbrella over Poland and folding of the umbrella means that the course and outcome of the Extraordinary PUWP Congress have stabilized Poland's international position in the eyes of the West.

However, the failure of the Madrid meeting recorded so far and the decision to postpone its debates came as a direct consequence of the proposal submitted by the West to counter the sensational change in the Soviet doctrine announced by Leonid Brezhnev in response to the French proposal on extending the territory of peace from the Atlantic down to the Ural. In view of the need to extend the European territory beyond the Atlantic coast, because of the U.S. strategic systems in the Atlantic, the Western plan--which would not go beyond the Atlantic coast--provides no feasible basis for negotiations, the paper said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON 'HOSTILE' LETTERS TO ARABS

LD281010 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 28 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--Commenting on the hostile and provocative letters that have recently been sent from Poland to embassies of the Arab states and the permanent representation of the PLO in Warsaw, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that "someone cares to use dirty means to sow hatred in our country's relations with the Arab states, with which we are cooperating in politics, economy and culture in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect that has joined us for years. Clearly someone wants to entangle us Poles in something which is contrary to our national character, free from racial and national hatred and full of understanding for the sacrifice and courage that other nations show in their national liberation struggle."

"We have been and we shall continue to support the struggle of the Arab nations, particularly Palestinians from the PLO, for their right to self-determination. This is also the Polish reason of state", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"Political trouble-makers and brawlers trying to disguise themselves behind the motto of renewal and steer their actions into its current cannot count on leniency. The Polish public opinion can tell the good from the bad, which it has frequently proved, all the more so when its good name is abused, its values are defiled by usurpers who profess themselves to be representing it. The whole story could be considered preposterous and just an incident from the rational viewpoint, if it were not for its provocative edge," the paper concludes.

CONSTRUCTION OF POWER STATIONS IN TURKEY

LD270850 Warsaw PAP English 0818 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--The construction of two power stations of Polish design and equipment was launched in Turkish localities of Yenikoy and Yatagan. Both contracts with Turkish energy board were drawn by the ELEKTRIM foreign trade company.

At the ceremony inaugurating the construction, Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu favourably estimated both countries cooperation and Poland's substantial contribution into the extension of Turkey's energy potential.

The first of the power stations is an entirely new construction while into the second one Polish specialists will fix the successive, already third 210 mw turbine plant made by Zamech works in Elblag.

The power station in Yenikoy is the third station built by Polish enterprises in cooperation with Turkish companies. Two successive blocks both of 210 mw each will be started up by Poland next year.

BRIEFS

PARTS SHORTAGE--The Jelcz motor works is in a very difficult situation. From the beginning of July not a single bus for city transportation was produced and the production of fire trucks has been halted. This has been caused not so much by the shortage of parts from home suppliers but the halt of imports from the West. Shortages of items like universal joints, and valves and levers from West German firms, and sealing rings from French suppliers, have blocked the production of buses. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Jul 81 LD)

CAZACU ADDRESSES SPANISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU292002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul (AGERPRES)--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the entire Romanian people, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain, addressed, on July 29, a warm, comradely salute to the delegations attending the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain, to all Spanish communists, to the friendly Spanish people.

The Romanian Communist Party, all working people in Romania--the speaker said--follow with feelings of empathy and solidarity the Spanish communists' struggle for deep-going social renewals, for the steady expansion of the process of democratic assertion, for the development of dialogue, understanding, collaboration and unity with all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in Spain, for the Spanish people's advance on a new road, in keeping with its vital aspirations and will of freedom, independence and social progress, of peace and international collaboration.

Pointing to the relations of lasting friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, relations that were given a powerful impact by the productive meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Dolores Ibaruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain, and Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of that party, the RCP representative expressed in his address the conviction that the development of the relations of collaboration--based on mutual esteem and regard--between the two parties went down as an important contribution to intensifying and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Spain on the political, economical, technical, scientific and cultural planes, in the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of the promotion, in international life, of new-type relations of equality and equity apt to ensure peace, national security and independence, progress and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

After referring to the current preoccupations of the Romanian people, firmly committed to carrying through the program of multilateral development of the country, the head of the RCP delegation pointed out that the forum of Spanish communists took place under highly complex and contradictory international circumstances. The economic crisis--the speaker said--the sharpening political and social crisis of the capitalist world bring about an unprecedented sharpening of social contradictions, the intensification of the activity of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence, the furtherance of the old imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of violating the peoples' freedom and independence, the multiplication of terroristic acts, the expansion of racist, chauvinistic, anticommunist propaganda employed by the imperialist circles as a means of diversion, of liquidating the democratic rights of the masses, of sowing hatred among the progressive forces, among peoples, to the end of strenghtening domination and oppression, of continuing the imperialist and neocolonialist policy are reasons for great concern. In these conditions--he said--the ever closer rallying and collaboration of the peoples, of the advanced forces are more necessary than ever before for preventing the further deterioration of the international situation, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration, independence and peace, for solving all issues by peaceful, negotiated means.

Next, the head of the RCP delegation extensively referred to the current international situation and set forth Romania's consistent stand regarding the settlement of the stringent issues facing mankind today.

The RCP--the speaker said--attaches particular importance to the steady strengthening of its collaboration and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, to the building of a new-type unity lastingly grounded on the rigorous observance of each party's right to self-reliantly establish its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the specific requirements and conditions in the respective country, without any outside immixture. At the same time, the Romanian Communist Party develops relations of cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the democratic, progressive parties in the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements, with the advanced, anti-imperialist forces everywhere. We believe that the strengthening of the solidarity of all these forces, the joint action of all peoples may lend a new course to international life, may bar the road of tension and war and ensure the resumption and deepening of detente, peace and cooperation the world over.

In conclusion, the RCP chief delegate reiterated the conviction that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain would further develop powerfully in the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of the solidarity of the anti-imperialist, democratic, progressive forces, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of progress and international collaboration.

DOLGU, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU300810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Mocada Barracks--the day of the Cuban national insurrection--Cuban Ambassador to Bucharest Humberto Castello organized a comradely meeting on Tuesday.

The meeting was attended by Stan Soare and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu; Ion Galeteanu, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; men of culture and science, generals and high-ranking officers, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY CREDENTIALS

AU281355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Husayn 'Isam ad-Din Hasan, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan in our country.

Presenting his credentials, the Sudanese ambassador extended best greetings and wishes for good health to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with wishes for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people on behalf of the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and his wife.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the positive relations between the Sudan and Romania and emphasized that the visit paid by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to Romania and visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Sudan have contributed to the further consolidation of relations of cooperation and understanding between our nations.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings of friendship conveyed by the head of the Sudanese state and asked the ambassador to extend best wishes for good health and personal happiness to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people on his behalf and that of Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state expressed satisfaction with the results recorded thus far in developing relations between Romania and the Sudan in various fields of activity. The speaker stressed that an important contribution to developing those relations is made by the understandings and agreement signed together with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri during their meetings and talks in Bucharest and Khartoum. The speaker also stressed that there still are broad opportunities to develop cooperation between our countries and to promote economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and the trade exchange.

CEAUSESCU VISITS NEW GRAND BRIDGE IN BUCHAREST

AU291320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, this morning visited New Grand Bridge, an important urban facility in Bucharest, which was opened for traffic today."

The construction of this bridge is part of the extensive town-planning program for Bucharest, drawn up upon the initiative of the party secretary general. "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrad Gheorghe Pana, first secretary of Bucharest municipal party committee and general mayor of Bucharest."

BRIEFS

SOLAR POWER STATION--Bucharest, 27 Jul (AGERPRES)--The first solar electric station, with an installed power of 38 kw, built upon Romanian research and designs has been recently commissioned in the capital city. It distinguishes itself through original technical solutions as regards the systems of caloric energy conversion and storage. The electric generator is accuated by a thermoextensive gas. Romania has a national programme on use of alternative energy sources which gives special attention to the use of solar energy. A series of hotels, blocks of flats, factories, farm-industrial units have been endowed with solar installations these last few years. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 27 Jul 81 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN COLUMBIA--Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Columbian Communist Party, received on 16 July a delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, which is paying a visit to Columbia. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 81 p 6 AU]

TANJUG VIEWS MOSCOW TREATMENT OF PZPR CONGRESS

LD291128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By TANJUG correspondent Sava Bosanac]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--Poland is now viewed from Moscow with a somewhat calmer look than before the special congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP). The well-known concern is still present, but doubts in the organization and ability of the party are not in evidence.

The political and economic situation in Poland can still satisfy no one, it is noted here, but the criticisms expressed in the June letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee to the Polish party leadership are no longer voiced here. This doubtless is a new factor in Moscow.

The composition of the new leadership and the reelection of Stanislaw Kania as the PUWP Central Committee first secretary has not been commented on in Moscow, except for Leonid Brezhnev's short message of felicitations to Kania on his reelection, viewed by observers here in Moscow as extremely reserved. However, the importance has been pointed out of the congress decisions for the stabilization of the situation and the party's ability to deal with the difficulties successfully.

There is no discussion as yet on Poland's roads of development following the crisis period, although Soviet analysts warned, even during the PUWP Congress, that the addresses of some delegates were "revisionist in character". It is only important now to overcome the crisis, it is noted in Moscow, but how and by what means is the affair of "the Polish communists and workers alone", bearing in mind, however, that it is not the Soviet practice to abandon its allies and friends in the hour of need.

The first optimistic assessments of the forthcoming (?development) in Poland have appeared in the press, however cautiously. The fact is taken into consideration here that the development depends to a considerable extent to the activity of the Solidarity trade union, numbering several million members. Without specifically mentioning Solidarity, an author has made the assessment that a clearer polarization of forces has already begun in the Polish "trade union movement", and society as a whole, and that trends are growingly in evidence for "rationally dealing with" the numberous problems. All things considered, the "good" tomorrow of socialist Poland is beginning to be spoken of in Moscow, but not too loudly.

POZDERAC ADDRESSES SPANISH COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

LD291502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jul (TANJUG)--Yugoslav communists believe that the struggle for the democratization of international economic and political relations is the duty of all countries and all progressive parties and movements in the world. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) maintains that the engagement is necessary of all political forces--communists, socialists, social democrats and all other peace-loving forces--for overcoming the crisis in detente and spreading detente to all world regions.

The above was stated here in Madrid today by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Hamdija Pozderac, greeting, on behalf of the Yugoslav communists, the participants in the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE].

Head of the LCY delegation Hamdija Pozderac stressed that the Movement of Non-alignment plays an outstanding role in the struggle for the elimination of the sources of international instability. The Non-aligned Movement has for twenty years been the champion of the struggle for overcoming the bloc division of the world and aginst imperialism and all other forms of domination.

Pozderac said that autonomous quests for new forms of and roads in the struggle for socialism are growing strongly in evidence in the world workers' movement. The necessity is also confirmed of developing equality-based relations among individual parties on the principles of responsibility to their own working class and people, the principles of autonomy, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of (?others) parties and countries.

"Only coexistent respect for the principles and the acknowledgement of differences can contribute to the promotion of cooperation and solidarity, in the interest of peace and socialism," Hamdija Pozderac underlined.

The LCY, with great sympathy and respect, regards the years-long revolutionary struggle and successes of the PCE, the LCY delegation head stated. Pozderac noted that the relations of comradeship and friendship between the LCY and the PCE are based on mutual respect and recognition of the principles of independence, quality, non-interference in internal affairs, contribute to further promotion of cooperation and understanding between Yugoslavia and [words indistinct] their peoples.

Informing the participants of the congress about the revolutionary road of the LCY and Yugoslavia, particularly in the development of socialist self-management society, Pozderac stated: "Tito's work, both in the development of socialist self-management and the policy of national equality at the internal level and (?the) struggle for new democratic international relations will remain the lasting commitment of non-aligned and self-management socialist Yugoslavia and the LCY."

SEVERAL SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY IN KOSOVO

Five in Kosovska Mitrovica

LD291602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--After the main hearing, which started yesterday, the district court in Kosovska Mitrovica today passed prison sentences on a group of five persons charged with enemy activity and with organizing hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations and taking part in them.

Dzeljalj Erizi, unemployed technician from the village of Sukovac, charged with a criminal act under article 136, paragraph one and article 114 of the SFRY criminal code, was sentenced to 8 and 1/2 years' imprisonment. The second member of the group, Jukan Zenelji, 19, student at the Tomovic secondary education center in Kosovska Mitrovica, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment on the same grounds. The third, Skender Hajredini, worker in the zinc electrolysis plant in Kosovska Mitrovica, was sentenced to 7 and 1/2 years imprisonment for committing criminal acts under article 136, paragraph two and article 114 of the SFRY criminal code. Sabit Veselji, unemployed technician from the village of Brabonjic, was sentenced on the same grounds to 7 years imprisonment. The fifth member of the group, Nazmi Saciri, student at the higher technical school in Kosovska Mitrovica, was sentenced to 6 and 1/2 years' imprisonment.

Youth in Pristina

LD291446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--The council of the district court in Pristina today sentenced Daut Rasani, aged 18, from the village of Samodreza in the municipality of Vucitrn and a pupil at the May middle education center in Pristina, to 6 years' imprisonment for the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threat to social order in accordance with article 114 of the SFRY's criminal code.

Daut Rasani was charged with deliberate hostile activity before, during and after the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations. Before the demonstrations, Rasani wrote poems and pamphlets of a hostile nature and then distributed them to several of his friends. He took active part in the Pristina demonstrations, and later in one of his pamphlets he made the assessment that the demonstrations were "successful." All the allegations in the indictment were proven completely at today's main hearing with material evidence, witnesses' statements and the accused one's complete admission.

KOSOVO ECONOMY FAILS TO FULFILL ECONOMIC PLAN

AU291840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 81 p 6

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina--Since little has been said and written about the economic trends in Kosovo in the past 3 and 1/2 months, so it appears (and the balance sheets for the 6 months confirm this) that little has been done also. The fact that losses have increased manifold, that there are few collectives which do not mention losses in their periodic accounts also point to this. Such giants as the Trepca collective and the Kosovo electricity generating industry have also joined the ranks of those recording losses. The province's economy is not implementing the planned production, and some collectives have even failed to fulfill last year's production level. The strategic plan--the planned volume of exports, and thus of foreign exchange to secure raw materials for production--was also not realized.

There are obviously many problems. Those who are aware of this problem appraise the province's economic situation as exceptionally difficult and even more complex than the country's as a whole.

For this reason, one should understand why the League of Communists of Kosovo initiated a series of consultative meetings on economic stabilization. The talks held at these meetings indicate that in the past, when operational problems were involved, the consequences were largely remedied though not the causes. For this reason, the statement made that one should thoroughly examine whether someone was intentionally obstructing production is not unfounded. There are indications of this. For the sake of truth, this question should not be left unanswered.

When the responsibility for this situation in the economy is involved, one thing is known for the time being: no leader whose work organization has operated at a loss for several years in a row can remain in a leading position. The helm must be surrendered to more capable people. However, is this the only solution?

Certainly not. It is necessary to cure and heal many imaginary illnesses of certain collectives. The list of "illnesses" is rather long; therefore, we will mention only some of them. The first place is certainly held by the distribution of personal incomes from money that has not been earned, according to the saying "we cannot do without."

Then there is the habit of not repaying loans and of constantly living from them, the fact that no one cares that up to a quarter of the workers are absent daily, that income is based on prices and not on production and so forth. In such a situation, it is quite "normal" that the worker is not interested in a higher income because without much work and effort he now receives an average over 7,000 dinars per month.

It is obvious that this cannot continue in future. Many people must already be asking: What to do in the future? They themselves will have to find an answer. The economic logic of operations, as well as the conditions under which we now work, are obvious to all. No start can be made in solving the accumulated problems if the old habits--irresponsibility and negligence--are not abandoned at the beginning of activity.

Can this be done in the course of this summer? There is no other way, regardless of the complex political situation.

Production Below Plan

AU291838 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Pristina Assembly delegates today discussed the economic trends in the past months and noted that production is lagging considerably. Production is 8.2 percent below the plan. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

In his speech, Ratomir Paunovic, vice president of the Pristina Assembly Executive Council, pointed out that the largest lags were in the production of coal and electric power, which have a dominant role in creating income in the Pristina economy. Apart from electricity generation, production was down in the lead and zinc mines, the shock absorber plant, the textile industry and other industrial branches.

Assessing the causes for the drop in production, Ratomir Paunovic said that they are to be found in the human factor. Paunovic had in mind above all a lack of working and technical discipline in associated labor organizations, in which high absenteeism and an insufficient utilization of capacities are noted. In order to establish more responsibiel work attitudes, we must more boldly get rid of all those who slow down the flow of the economy, Paunovic said. He urged that cadres be strengthened in associated labor organizations, and confidence be placed in able organizers who are capable of making radical steps in economic and self-managing currents.

The delegates pointed out that the key to success lies in the associated labor organizations themselves, for the market and other external factors have had no essential influence on their business operations. The delegates stressed that personal incomes must be dependent on the result of work and urged more discipline and responsibility for all those involved in economic operations. This is highlighted by the fact that 51 associated labor organizations in the commune are recording losses, which amount to almost 600 million dinars.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES TEXTBOOKS

LD291856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--It is a constant duty of all the faculties and higher schools to keep perfecting and improving teaching programs from the point of view of both ideology and subject matter in keeping with our social intentions and the LCY's principles. Much more room should be given in programs to the socialist self-managing sociopolitical system and above all to Comrade Tito's place and his enormous role and to Comrade Kardelj's contribution to this system.

These are some of the conclusions adopted at a session held today by the Kosovo University Council, which discussed a critical analysis of the teaching plans and programs in the province.

Today's session also considered a critical appraisal of textbooks and other books used in schools, especially in the fields of languages, literature, Marxism, philosophy and sociology. Academician Maljrudin Hodza spoke about the problem of indoctrination with alien ideologies and stressed that this was not only in evidence in imported books, but also in publishing activity in the country. This problem emerged in social conditions created by free creativity and the free struggle between different views, which was at times misused by individuals to indoctrinate our youth with dogmatism, etatism or Stalinism on one hand and petit bourgeois revisionism or liberal ideology on the other.

A large number of books, Hodza said, had been imported from Albania over the past few years. But of about 200 titles more than 75 percent are the original works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and other philosophers, sociologists and writers, translated in Albania. In using this kind of literature, Hodza said, there are no ideological problems, because they are authentic translation from foreign languages and there are no commentaries, prefaces or summing-up in them.

In analyzing textbooks, Haljrudin Hodza went on to say that the department for the Albanian language and literature had reached the conclusion that 17 titles of Albanian authors should immediately be withdrawn from use and that steps should be taken to reprint them with amendments and supplementary material and with introductions by our own lecturers, and that only they should be made available to students. In the departments for the Serbo-Croatian language and literature the question of indoctrination with foreign ideologies had been considered only cursorily and a deeper analysis was called for. The same applied to textbooks used in the department of philosophy and sociology, while in the department of history it was necessary to carry out a criticial scientific analysis of textbooks from the point of view of Marxism and in accordance with the positions of the LCY.

The authors of this critical analysis do not claim to have given a complete picture concerning publishing activity because much more time is needed to deal with 100 titles. Consequently, a deeper, expert, scientific and ideological analysis of textbooks and the rest of literature remains one of the university's important tasks. The meeting reached the conclusion, among other things, that it was necessary to pursue better organized and thought-out publishing activity in keeping with the guidelines and tasks set by the program of action of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

SERBIA TO INVEST IN UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

AU292006 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 81 p 4

[A.C. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Jul--"In the coming 5 years, 55.8 billion dinars will be invested in the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is somewhat more than the net accumulation of Serbia's economy this year. For this purpose, 1.83 percent of the social product of Serbia will be invested in the construction of economic projects in Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Kosovo, 50 percent of it in cash and the rest through association of labor and pooling of resources."

This was noted by the Serbian Economic Chamber coordination committee for directing the pooling of development resources, at its session today. The committee discussed a draft bill on a compulsory loan for development until 1985 and a draft accord on the pooling of development resources until 1985. It was decided that associated labor should have the final say on both drafts. The question of whether the pooled funds will be kept at one bank or at several banks was left unresolved. For projects whose construction is to begin this year, 3.5 billion dinars have been allotted.

At the session, some 30 programs were announced for Montenegro, about 20 for Bosnia-Hercegovina and about 10 each for Macedonia and Kosovo.

BORBA COMMENTS ON POOR WHEAT HARVEST IN COUNTRY

AU292103 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Vasa Rokic commentary: "Failure Does Not Fall From Heaven"]

[Summary] "The wheat harvest has been completed and results are below expectation, though even the first forecasts were not encouraging. About 4.3 million tons were harvested instead of the 4.6 million tons forecast earlier.

"The shortfall is large indeed. The production this year is 700,000 tons below last year, about 1.2 million tons below the production in several past years, 1.6 million tons below that in 1976 and a full 2 million tons below the 1974 production. This year we thus returned to the early sixties when our scientific, expert and technical potential was incomparably lower and our population was several million people short of the present number."

The poor harvest this year is the continuation of a trend of several years, and it is not a result of bad weather. Vojvodina scientists have noted that the weather was not ideal, "but they immediately added that the influence of this factor was small in comparison with everything else. High yields need good work, they said, and this good work was lacking."

The harvest is won at sowing time in the fall. It is important that agricultural work is done at the right time, as quickly as possible. We now have about 450,000 tractors which could complete the fall sowing in 4 or 5 days. The best time for the sowing is between 5 and 25 October, but no sowing in the past few years was completed before the end of December and sometimes dragged on through January. "The sowing lasts longer than in times when much larger areas were sown and draught animals were used in plowing. This seems incredible, but it is true."

The reasons cannot be the price of wheat, which is high enough to yield high profits for good work. Admittedly the relative prices of wheat and corn are not normal. "But let us not be deluded into thinking that a normal relationship of prices will automatically solve all the problems. The problem of attitude to work will not be solved, for its causes are much deeper than appears at first sight."

Let us remember that the 1974 harvest was the best on record, and the 1974 fall sowing was the best since the war. All the organized forces of society concentrated on the harvest that fall, and it was reflected in the work of producers.

"If all these forces mentioned would by any chance concentrate on the coming fall sowing to the extent that they otherwise concentrate on any local, regional, provincial, republican or federal festivities, any spectacle or international sports event, you may believe that the fall sowing would be as successful as all these spectacles which we are very proud of successfully organizing. It cannot be that we believe that the prestige of this country in the world and the strength of its system are proven and confined better and more strongly through such shows than through successfully organized material production and through success in what one lives on."

BLAZEVIC ADDRESSES CROATIAN CELEBRATION

LD271450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Srb, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--Today, the people of Srb and of the whole of Lika, together with young people from the voluntary youth labor drives in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, celebrated the great holiday of 27 July, the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Croatia. The celebrations were also attended by many fighters and heroes of the national liberation war whose guns fired the first salvoes against the enemy, which is viewed symbolically as the start of the armed struggle against the occupying forces and domestic traitors, although the shots of uprising in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and forceful detonations of bombs had already sounded out a long time before 27 July.

Recalling those glorious days, Jakov Blazevic, organizer of the uprising in Lika and president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, reminded the young generation of how 40 years ago our people took their fate into their own hands, defended--fraternally and jointly--their country from foreign aggression and domestic traitors.

Today in the society of socialist self-management the responsibility of communists and their organizations is enormous, for our society has grown into a complex socioeconomic and state-political mechanism.

The synchronization of action must be specific and united, and there must be a critical analysis of work, lack of work and specific political responsibility.

Without this, Jakov Blazevic says, there can be neither stabilization of the economy nor of the self-management system.

The president of the Presidency went on to refer to the place and role of the media saying that there is no real criticism, or criticism of the work of individuals, editorial boards and collectives, of spot assessments and consequences, but that there is much "shooting in the air."

What about the "overshooting" of the so-called Zagreb, Belgrade press and so forth? Where does this lead? It would be natural to talk openly and honorably for the sake of the joint task of this socialism and for this brotherhood and unity, which can even be squandered away unwittingly. Can one permit blind attacks on the Albanians in our Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the arousing of chauvinistic, religious and racial hatred?

According to Blazevic, the great majority of these Albanians fought with all of us for this brotherhood and unity, and for freedom and socialism. The struggle brought them much good, as it did us, and it will bring much more.

The working people of Kosovo and all the working people of our Yugoslavia know how--and will be even better able--to defend socialism and the revolution and its gains, as Tito taught us.

We should know that our comrades in Kosovo and their people are waging a heroic struggle today for this socialist Yugoslavia. They should be credited with this, we should have confidence in them and we should reject all attacks which brand them all as counterrevolutionaries.

As everywhere in Yugoslavia, we in Croatia, Croats and Serbs, welcome them, and have confidence in them, while we also have the obligation to put our own house in order in good time and prevent the worst. If we do this, we will not be afraid of anyone. We are strong and unconquerable.

The lion's share of everything that I have said lies today, and tomorrow even more, on your shoulders, young people. We are seeking high revolutionary and communist consciousness and resolve in you.

GENERAL LJUBICIC VISITS OSIJEK GARRISON

LD291700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Osijek, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Ygoslav People's Army [YPA] garrison in Osijek this morning. On this occasion he spoke with officers on topical tasks, and then visited some units during their work and training, expressing interest in the situation in the units and in their combat preparedness. During his visit to YPA units at the Osijek garrison, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was accompanied by Lt Col Gen Milan Acic and other YPA officers.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AGAINST EXIT TAX BILL

AU281940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Before leaving for the summer recess, the delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Slovene Assembly this afternoon empowered the Slovene delegation to the SFRY Assembly to express its disagreement with the draft bill introducing a special tax for the work of customs organs, that is a tax of 1,500 dinars for each journey abroad by our citizens. The Chamber of Associated Labor did not give its assent to the federal bills and believed that a different solution must be found.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF ARMY GENERAL--Ljubljana, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--Maj Gen Momcilo Marjanac died at the Ljubljana clinical center today, aged 33. During his Army service he had a series of responsible posts including that of division commander. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 27 Jul 81 LD]

SUPPLEMENT IN ALBANIAN--Titograd, 16 Jul (TANJUG)--POBJEDA, organ of the SAWP of Montenegro, will publish a special supplement in Albanian. It will be published once a week on several pages in 3,000 copies, and the first issue may appear by the end of the year. The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Montenegro was today informed that the basic characteristic of the new supplement would be of an informative-political nature which above all means reporting on the entire work and life of the Albanian nationality in Montenegro. The supplement would especially strive for the affirmation of togetherness, brotherhood and unity and equality of nations and nationalities in Montenegro and Yugoslavia. It will pay great attention to information on Albanian expatriates from Montenegro. It is envisaged that the new POBJEDA supplement will have several permanent columns, while the editorial board would be formed of cadres who are already being prepared. In the interest of cooperation, POBJEDA already established contact with RILINDIJA in Pristina in order to exchange experience, journalists and material. Both editorial boards are interested in selling their publications on an equal footing in Montenegro and Kosovo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 16 Jul 81 LD]

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY AMENDMENTS--Skopje, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--At their last session before summer recess the delegates of all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today unanimously adopted and proclaimed the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. They also adopted the decision proclaiming the constitutional law for the implementation of amendments one to eight to the republican Constitution. Both the amendments and the constitutional law were adopted in the form approved by the Sociopolitical Chamber at its session on 25 June 1981. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 15 Jul 81 LD]